## CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

Details of the Great Battle at Alexinatz.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Servian Position Turned and Their Army Driven from the Field.

SEVERAL

VILLAGES BURNED.

The Whole Population Fly Before the Advancing Turks.

Tchernayeff Retires on Deligrad in Good Order.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The British Grain Trade-The Wheat Crop Below the Average.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT ALEXINATZ-OVERWHELMING DEFRAT OF THE SERVIANS-TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AND STUB-BORN FIGHTING-TCHERNAYEFF'S ARMY RE-TREATS ON DELGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1876. A special despatch to the Times from Belgrade Indicates the crushing defeat and thorough disorganization of Tchernayeff's army. Taking advantage of the good will toward the English inspired by the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of £10,000, the correspondent of the Times got to the front, in company with a number of officers of the Geneva Cross, and was an eye witness of most of the battle near Alexinate on Friday. The battle terminated just as the party reached Alexinatz. The following are additional details of the engagement :-

OVER ELEVEN HOURS' FIGHTING.

The battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven bours and a half and was waged on ground which the Bervians had made the strongest in all the country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to and was wanting in no leature that could impart herrible grandeur to the struggle, on one side for supremacy and on the other for existence. The first shot was fired under our eves just as we had passed Rubovista, a village of a house or two, about two miles this side of THE BATTLE OPENS.

It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights about Krusse, which is southwest of Alexinatz, and it was followed by others at intervals of half a minute or so from the guns of the same battery, placed about half a mile further north. TURNING TCHERNAYEPP'S RIGHT.

The Turks immediately appear, beginning their movement to turn Tchernayeff's right and cut off the communications of Alexinatz with Deligrad. Hazardous as the design was it succeeded. I went to the headquarters of Tchernayeff just as he was about to go to the field. He told me that day would decide the fate of Alexinatz. He said a serious attack against his communications between Alexinatz and Deligrad was contemplated. If he succeeded in repelling the attack he ht Alexinatz would be sale, for he believed the Turks would not attempt it again.

AN ARTILLERY PIGHT.

For some hours the battle is almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary the Turks should pass to gain their object is guarded by two strong Servian batteries, against which the Turks direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continues three hours with no advantage for rither side. The Turks then reinforce their artillery with three more batteries and advance, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians make a fine struggle and bring up another battery, but in spite of all their efforts the Turks steadily advance. In the meantime the Turkish infantry are busy.

THE TUG OF WAR.

From Alexinatz Servian Infantry and cavalry burry out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle begins in carnest; we hear the first fusilade at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The Turkish infantry dare not show at the end of the little defiles yet, for the Servian guns are too close, but they are not far off, and if that gallant battery which is doing such good service on the hill between two defiles can only be silenced, the battle will be at once developed. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of the little independent hill which comand, the entrance to the defiles and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from rifles are heard

A VILLAGE IN PLAMES. At half-past one o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from the valley right before us and close to the northern defile. The conflagration is tremendous. The brilliant sunshine is completely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the villages, named Suotna, is on fire. The Servian troops make precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good delence is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their bat teries, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all

THE SERVIANS WAVERING Their infantry resist, but with such trepidation that the number of malingerers is becoming greater. The battalious are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock and for a while the Servina artillery seems to such good service on the little hill has advanced by youd it and is boidly pouring torth its fire further into Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north at each volley. The return volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once

ANOTHER VILLAGE IN A BLAZE The village of Great Adrowaz is now in flames. This village is close to Sitkowaz. Scotna still barns and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. Shells have been falling into Sitkowaz for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Precilowitz

close by, is burning. THE SERVIANS IN A PANIC. A perfect panic has set in among the Serviana an they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions of them begin to fly. A Russian colonel, in command of two battallous, calls on them to

two battalions he can get only twenty men to respond to his call. The rest fly. Still some regiments and the whole of the artillery do their duty, and for more than two hours the legions of three pachas make good an advance of only half a mile; but that has been an ad vance all along the line. Abdul Kerim Pacha has got his left well up to Greditin, north of the burning Adrowas, and his right well round to Belia, though it is only four o'clock.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE. The carnage is terrible on both sides. I descend for a short time from the height where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexinate crowded with wounded. There is not much change until about six o'clock, though the din of battle gone on without a moment's cessation. clear that the left of the Turks have passed the town and its redoubts and are as far as Frausan and Bagar, though not as yet on the same side of the river as that on which those villages stand. To the south they are in possession of the positions which he right of Tchernayeff's army occupied this morning. The Servians are lighting immense fires all up the hill. The Turkish positions right before us already blaze with similar fires. Mangled wounded are coming in on stretchers. Is there a truce?

A STUBBORN PIGHT. Are both sides fairly exhausted? They have now been fighting and advancing and retreating for ten hours. Have they both given up from sheer exhaus-No. The whole town is rocking and the heights shaking with the thunder of the Turkish artillery. We stop to raise our glasses and see, not half a mile from where we are standing, a sight of which not a soul in the town is aware. At the distance I have just stated there rises a lightly wooded elevation. It is illumi nated on the crest and at the foot with lines of intermittent flames. It shoots forth along the whole line or an instant, then suddenly extinguished and as suddenly starts forth again. What is this sight?

BERVIAN GALLANTRY. Coming from it is the rapid detonation of rifles from above and rifles from below. We fix our glasses, and, as distinctly as we see one another, we see the Turks on the brow of that hill and some feet down the crest discharging a plunging fire into the Servian troops beneath. Full justice ought to be rendered to the men who for an instant stood their ground beneath and returned such a fire. They are rapidly mowed down. We watch for fully ten minutes, and each minute's illumination below pales before that above, and, each instant the Servian fire becoming weaker, we know that there is nothing behind that rapidly decreasing

DANGER TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN. We know that in the street at the end of which we are standing there are only hundreds or unarmed men, women and children, and we know as surely that there is nothing to prevent the Turks being, through this street from end end within another twenty minutes. Evidently there is not a moment to be lost. We proceed to the other end of the street, and, fearing to be the cause of any panic, order dinner at the hotel while we are having our horses harnessed. The hotel was empty when we entered it, but in five minutes it is filled with a misceilaneous company of soldiers and camp followers.

The alarm has come, but, curious to say, not from the side at which there is the most imminent danger. the southern end of the town, and almost within a stone's throw of the main street, the Turks are, where we saw them, but every one does know that the Servians have been signally defeated all along the line. and the alarm has been created by news that the Turks have been completely successful in getting into the northwest of Alexinatz, where between them and the road to Deligrad there is only the fordable Morava. A GALLANT SURGEON.

It is a quarter to eight o'clock when a horseman galleps into the yard of the hotel. It is MacKellar, of St. Thomas' Hospital. He was just about to perform an amputation on the field when a staff officer dashed up to him and told him the surgeons had not a second to lose in having the wounded carried off and saving themselves. The Turks were coming down to occupy the banks of the Morava, and there was every probability that, even dark as it was, they would that evening cross the river and cut off the road to Deligrad. MacKellar sent the young fellows on toward Deligrad as fast as their own legs and any ponies they might seize on the road could carry them, and rode in to tell es we ought to get off instantly. We left the town at half-past eight, fearing a stampede. We thought to be in advance of the rush, but the delay of a quarter of an our while we were waiting for news from the field hospitals brought us into the very thick of it.

A HASTY PLIGHT. Fortunately for us the Servian and Roumanian drivers of the ox wagons are submissively obedient to the dismal sounds of the post driver's horn, and this obedience they did not altogether lay aside even in the panic of Friday night. To lighten as much as possible the load on MacKellar's horse we unstrapped and threw away the saddlebags, containing a trooper's kit and ammunition; but in such universal confusion it was impossible not to come at least to partial grief, and we may congratulate ourselves that nothing worse hap-

TERRIBLE CONFUSION. For ten miles outside Alexinatz, on the road to Deligrad, there was an almost compact moving mass of arriages, wagons, oxen, horses and pedestrians, all going at full gallop, running into one another crammed resort was had to the fields and through these oxen dragged their wagons, or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the vagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight. Artillery firing was still brisk when we left Alexinatz, but ceased about half an hour afterward before we were half way to Deligrad.

We reached Deligrad about ten o'clock and remained until after midnight. There we found the entire party of surgeons, and learned that all the civil population had left Alexinatz. The Russian lady nurses and all the wounded in ambulances had also got out. We posted on all night and all day till we reached Semendria, on Saturday evening. I arrived at Belgrade on Sunday and transmitted from Semlin my account of the battle. TCHERNAYEPP'S RETREAT.

Tenernaveff is in Deligrad.

SERVIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. BRLGRADE, Sept. 4, 1876. Official despatches say the entire Turkish army attacked the Servian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until nine o'clock at night. The Servians maintained their positions, but the Turks, being three times more numerous the Servians, finally retreated within their fortified positions at Alexinatz

THE SERVIANS DENY THAT THE TURKS ARE AD-VANCING ON KRUSEVATZ.

ERLGRADE, Sept. 4, 1876. The Minister of War has received the following despatch from Alexinatz, dated nine o'clock this

"It is untrue that a Turkish corps is marching upor Krusevatz. The Turkish army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not venture to advance, fearing probably to be taken at a disadvantage between Deligrad and the Servian fortified positions of Kaonik and Dyunis, on the left bank of the Morava, which bar the road between Krusevatz and Paratjin. It is about an hour's march from Deligrad to Dyunis and Kaonik."

THE SERVIAN ARMY RETREATING IN GOOD ORDER-THE DEFEAT NOT A CRUSHING DIS-

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. The Standard's special despatch from Belgrade says although Tchernayeff was completely beaten the Serrians did not fly in disorder. They effected their retreat with such steadiness that the Turks did not deem it advisable to follow up their victory. The defeat is not the disaster for Servia which excited imagination has made it. There is still unimpeded communication with Alexinatz, which is occupied by a strong Servian force. Another great battle is ex-

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES-ENGLAND'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. At a large meeting held in Rochdale fast night to protest against Turkish atrocities, a letter from Mr. John Bright was read.

Mr. Bright says it is now understood throughout the world that England is the main if not the one sup-

almost certain that the Servian war would not have occurred. But for the confidence caused by the support of England the Turks would not have dared to commit the horrid crimes of which they have been guilty in Bulgaria. These crimes are not new. What is new is that England cannot see the crimes until a newspaper describes them, and an English Minister treats them as of small account-as common incidents of war. England should clear herself of all partnership in the interests and policy of Turkey. It is a partner ship unnecessary to our interests and degrades us in the estimation of every Christian nation.

A MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY MUR-DERED BY THE TURKS-THE ARM BEARING THE CHOSS CUT OFF.

A Belgrade despatch to the Times reports that a member of the Red Cross Society has been brutally murdered by the Turks, and the assassins cut off his

arm bearing the Red Cross badge.

A Vienna telegram to the Times announces that the Russian journal, Ruski Mir. has been suspended for three months on account of a warlike article. This measure is said to be the result of the Emperor's attention being called to the dangers of the agitation

GENERAL HOWATOVITCH OCCUPTING ALEXE-VATZ-THE TURKS TO BE ATTACKED-PRE-PABING TO FORD THE MORAVA.

London, September 5, 1876. A special from Belgrade to the Daily News states that General Horvatorich occupies Alexinatz with ten battallons. Tchernayen's beadquarters are at Deligrad. The Minister of War has declared that an attack on the Turks must be made immediately, If the flank movement of the Turks is not checked Alexinatz and Belgrade will have to be sbandoned. The decisive battle of the war would then be fought in the open valley, where the Turks would have the advantage.

The Daily News special from Vienna says Tchernayeff has ordered civilians to leave Alexinatz, and the town is now quite deserted. The Servians hold the northern redoubts with a small force. The main body has gone to Delgrad. The Turks are preparing to ford the Morava, the bridges over which have been destroyed,

DELIGRAD, Sunday Evening, Sept. 3, 1876. It is officially announced that the rumor that the Turks have taken Alexinatz is false. They hold no positions on the right bank of the Morava,

THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS MAKE PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4, 1876. The Ambassadors of the Powers made proposals for peace to the Porte to-day.

PROPOSAL FOR AN ARMISTICE OF ONE MONTH-ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE SURPRISES THE TURKS-APPARENT VIGOR OF THE NEW SULTAN. LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876.

A Vienna despatch to the Times says:-"An aidememoric prepared by each representative of the six Powers in similar, but not identical terms, has been presented to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing him that the Princes of Servia and Monte negro desire an armistice and the Powers offer their good offices in the way of mediation. A despatch to the Times from Constantinople state

that Sir H. G. Elliott, the British Ambassador, has presented a demand for the conclusion of an armistice, to followed by negotiations for peace. The term of the armistice demanded by England is one month, There is little doubt that Servia and Montenegro will be glad to accept the armistice. There remains only the question whether the Turks will consent ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE CHANGING. England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should

lead to armed foreign intervention the Porte must not reckon on the British government caused surprise and disappointment. No secret was made that Russia was the power likely to interfere. But in spite of the English declaration Turkey may think that in the decisive moment of an impending one-sided Russian in tervention England's national interests will have weight. The new Sultan will publish no hatt of accesslo

He says that enough hatts have already been published; deeds are wanted, not words. As one of his first measures the guards at the dwellings of the memis also ascerted that slavery is to be abolished in earnost,

COLLISION AT SEA.

AW AMERICAN SHIP RUN INTO BY A SPANISH STRAMER OFF HOLYHEAD - BOTH VESSELF SUNK-ONE SAILOR DROWNED.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, 1876.

The ship Sonora, owned by the estate of Richard Baker, of Boston, commanded by Captain Paine, which which had almost arrived at her destination, while off Holyhead was run into by the Spanish steamer Vivar, bound from Liverpool to Spain, with a general cargo. BOTH VESSELS GO TO THE BOTTOM.

In an incredibly short space of time both vessels sunk, each having inflicted terrible injuries on the

By a wonderful chance only one life was lost, the rest of the crew managing to save themselves. The Sonora is insured, with freight money, for \$100,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SONOBA. The Sonora was built in Boston in 1868 by Robert E. Jackson, and was one of the stanchest vessels that ever hailed from the Trimountain City. She was of 1.527 tons burden and of medium model of construcsion. The following are her principal dimensions Length, 212 feet; breadth, 39 feet, and depth of hold 25

The Sonora's cargo consisted of 211 tons copper ore and 41,041 centals of wheat, of the total value of \$88,227

gold.

The ship herself was valued at about \$90,000, and is insured in equal parts in New York and Boston.

Captain Paine is an experienced shipmoster and a native of Massachusetts. He has been in command of the Sonora since she was built.

The Sonora left New York on the 20th of November the Sonora Parts of New York on the 20th of November to November the New York on the 20th of November the New York of November the New York on the 20th of November the New York on the 20th of November the New York of November the New York of November the New York on the 20th of November the New York on the 20th of November the New York and Islands New York and New York and Islands New York and Isla

The Sonora lett New 1 ork on the 20th of November hast for San Francisco, and arrived there on the 13th of March, making a 114 days' passage. Captain Paine formerly commanded the George Peabody, be-longing to Mesara. Wild, of Boston.

The Vivar was a screw steamer of 413 tons burden, and was commanded by Captain Mendicia, who is said to be an experienced snipmaster, and has been for several years in the employ of Messrs. McAndrews, the owners of the vessel in questions. owners of the vessel in question.

She had taken on board in the Coburg Docks, at Liverpool, a few bours before the collision, a large cargo of merchandise of various descriptions, for Santander, San Sebastian, Cadiz and other Spanish ports. Although a British owned vessel she flow the Spanish flag, on account of concessions in the matter of harbor dues, &c., in Spanish ports of vessels flying the national flag.

national flag.

IN THIS CITY.

The following telegram was received to-day by Mr. Olwell, of No. 181 West street, whose son, H. E. Olwell, was a passenger on the ill-fated Sonora, both from here to San Francisco and thence to Liverpool:

"Am saved. Have lost effects."

ENGLAND.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE FOR THE PAST WEEK-THE WHEAT YIELD A SOURCE OF DIS-APPOINTMENT-THE FRENCH CROP OVER THE

Loxpox, Sept. 4, 1876. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week says :- Harvesting is still going on in the north, but English cereais are almost entirely reaped. A large proportion of the crops has been secured in a satisfactory condition. In some of the midland counties the fields are not yet cleared and should the present wet weather continue the condition and quality will be deteriorated. The disappointing nature of the wheat yield is receiving daily confirmation as the new grain is threshed. This to two shillings per quarter dearer, but despite very sparingly offered, this, new wheat is farmers even asking a larger advance, which buyers refuse to concede. The week's supplies of foreign wheat and oats have been again heavy and decidedly In excess of the demand. Mixed American maize sound quality is readily salable at 25s, per quarter, but the majority of the snipments are coming to hand in such a heated condition that the market is becoming porter of Turkish rule in Europe. Had it glutted with an inferior corn which sells very slowly, acted with Russia and the other Powers, it is A tendency to improve slightly upon the limited ad-

vance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter quoted last Monday is all that can be said of our local wheat trade, large foreign arrivals counteracting for the moment the ad markets and the short home yield led holders to antici-

A RISE IN WHEAT IMPROBABLE. Prices must depend largely on the rate at which foreign supplies come to hand, and there seems to be no immediate probability of a rise in wheat, as shipnents are always pushed forward during the autumi from ports that are icebound in winter. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is coniderably smaller now than it was at this time last year. The Continental domand may exercise some inluence on prices; but so shortly after harvest we cannot expect much aid from this quarter, especially as it is very difficult to form a just estimate of the crops abroad, owing to the contradictory nature of the

THE PRENCH CHOP OVER THE AVERAGE. The French advices furnish a good example. A short ime since dissatisfaction as to quality was prevalent Recently we learn that the Minister of Agriculture stated at a Cabinet Conneil that, on the whole the crop was rather over than under the average. With very moderate arrivals at ports of call, wheat cargoes hav met a steady inquiry during the week and on improvement has been realized of two shillings per quarter from the recent lowest point.

THE SILVER MARKET. Silver is quoted at 51 %d.

SPAIN.

AN ARMED GUARD TO BE SUPPLIED FOR PAS-SENGER TRAINS.

MADRID, Sept. 4, 1876. The railway companies have been notified that an armed guard will be furnished to passenger trains whenever applied for.

GERMANY.

INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE IMPERIAL BANK. BERLIN, Sept. 4, 1876. The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has inrensed 2,261,000 marks during the past week.

THE GOSS-ALLEN FIGHT.

ALLEN ARRESTED-ROTH PARTIES TO BE BOUND NOT TO FIGHT IN OHIO-THE MILL TO CINCINNATI, Obio, Sept. 4, 1876.

The Board of Police Commissioners met this after-neon to devise means to prevent the fight between Goss and Allen. Prosecuting Attorney Baker was present by request, and stated that all that could be done was by request, and stated that all that could be done was to require the men to give good and sufficient bonds not of fight in the State of Ohio.

Allen was a rested this afternoon, but released on the parale of honor of his attorney, T. C. Campbell, who promised to produce him in court to-morrow to give the required bonds.

Goss will also be bound over.

This will not interfere with the fight in the slightest, as it has never been the intention to permit them to fight in this State.

LARGE DELEGATION OF ALLEN'S FRIENDS.

. - Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1876. A delegation of about fifty roughs left this city tonight for Cincinnati to attend the prize fight between Allen and Goss. At least double that number had previously left with the same object in view. Allen's triends have gone in great force and are well provided with money to put up on their favorite.

Private advices received here from Cincinnati tonight indicate that extraordinary preparations are being made by interested officials to prevent the fight, and it is the opinion of many posted parties here that Alien and Goss will be arrested before they can get into the ring. previously left with the same object in view. Allen's

THE MUSTANGS ON TIME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1876. Francisco Peralto to-day again attempted on the Buffalo Park track to ride against time 160 miles in eight hours, using thirty mustaugs. He accomplished the feat, with eleven minutes to spare. About 2,000 persons were present.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1876. The cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition io-day were 37,636.

The Second and Third regiments of the brigade of Connecticut State troops now here visited the grounds at ten o'clock this morning, accompanied by regimental bands. The soldiers spent the day in visiting the buildings, and at five o'clock had a dress parade on the camp grounds near George's Hill. To morrow the First and Fourin regiments of the brigade will visit the Exhibition.

Exhibition.

For the trial of steam fire engines which begins tomorrow, the following firms have made entries:—
Silsby Manufacturing Company, two; B. S. Nichols,
one; La France Manufacturing Company, one; J. D.
Ronald, one; Clapp & Davis, three; Amoskeag Company, two, and L. Button & Son, one.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF WASHINGTON, Sept. 5-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, southeast winds, possibly shifting to northerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather and stationary followed by higher

For the Gulf States, winds shift to south and east. with warmer, partly cloudy weather and stationary or For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer.

northeast to southeast winds and cooler clear weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valevs, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds. increasing to brisk, threatening and rainy weather. For the upper lake region, continued northerly winds, rising barometer and colder, partly cloudy weather, followed by easterly winds, cloud and rain. For the lower lake region, rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, cooler, clear or partly cloudy

For New England and the Middle States, rising baremeter, increasing northwest winds and cooler clear

The rivers will probably rise somewhat at St. Louis, and fall temporarily at Omaha and Keckuk. Cautionary signals are ordered for Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as in-

Herald Building:—

1875, 1870, 1875, 1870,

3 \( \hat{\lambda} \) M. \( \tau \) 75 \( 62 \) 3:30 P. M. \( 80 \) 80 \( 6A \) M. \( 75 \) 61 \( 6P \) M. \( 85 \) 78 \( 9A \) M. \( 78 \) 65 \( 78 \) 12 P. M. \( 73 \) 694. 12 M ....... 86 78 12 P. M ...... 73 64
Average temperature yesterday ....... 6934
Average temperature for corresponding date last
7026

## year..... 70% B'NAI B'RITH BANQUET.

Last evening more than 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the large saloon of Lyric Hail. Most of them members of the benevolent Israelite order B'nai B'rith, which means Sons of the of B'oai B'rith, which means Sons of the
Covenant. Among those present as guests
were Comptroller Andrew H. Green, Major
General Shaler, Julius Bien, ex-Commissioners
William H. Stiner, Adolph L. Sanger, Max Stissnoimer,
of Troy, Leo Fochiding, Joseph Sulzberger, president
of the association; Morris Goodhart, Andrew J. Levy,
S. Hamburger, Simon Kahn, of Philadelphia; Dr. L.
Goldschmidt and many other distinguished greets
Mr. William H. Stiner acted as chairman and toastmaker of the evening, and Mr. Arthur J. Levy of the
Roception Committee, Many toasis were given and responded to, and the guesis separated at a late hour.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Esau Pickerell, a prominent and wealty citizen

of Georgetown, D. C., died at his farm in Montgomery county, Md., yesterday morning, of congestion of the lungs. Deceased was fifty-seven years of age and ex-tensively engaged in the lumber business.

On Sunday night Miss Amelia M. Harris, for years known as an accomplished actress, died in this city. she played Mere Froughard in the "Two Orphans" last season, when it was produced by the Forbish Com-bination. During the last even years she has been connected with Mrs. John Wood's theatre, the Globe and Selwyn's at Boston. She was the wire of Mr. William Lausing and at the time of her death was thirty years of age.

REV. DR. TAYLOR. A despatch from Montreal says that Dr. Taylor, the oldest Presbyterian minister in that city, died yester-day morning at Portland after a short lliness.

## THE SIOUX WAR.

Generals Terry and Crook in Hot · Pursuit of the Indians.

THE MILITARY COMBINATION.

Plans to Entrap Sitting Bull and His Band.

THE TROOPS ACROSS THE YELLOWSTONE.

GENERAL TERRY'S CAMP, OF POWDER RIVER, August 26, via Bismarck, Sept. 4, 1876.

General Terry's command moved out from Powder River on the morning of August 25, and, after a fatiguing march of seventeen miles, encamped on a nameless creek.

POSITION OF PART OF THE INDIAN PORCE. Just before reaching camp Buffalo Bill overtook us

with despatches appounding the presence of Indians at Glendive River, a stream about fity miles down the Yellowstone from the mouth of the Powder River, in large numbers.

They had attacked the company of the Fifth regi-

ment left at Glendive Creek, and appeared on both banks of the river in considerable numbers. Some of the soldiers are reported to have been killed and A NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS. After consultation with General Crook it was de-

cided that General Crook's force should move down the divide between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers toward Glendive River, while the chief body of the troops of General Terry's column, under the command of General Gibbon, should return to the Yellowstone, passing by way of O'Fallon's Creek-a stream midway between the Powder River and Glendive Creek-to clear the country of any Indians that might try to escape from General Crook's advance. General Terry's whole command will cross the Yellowstone at' some point below the Powder River and try to head off the Indians, who are supposed to be going north.

STRAMERS FIRED ON BY THE INDIANS. The steamers Josephine and Yellowstone were fired into several times on the way from Fert Buford to Powder River, and one man on board the Yellowstone was killed and two wounded. A DESERTER'S PATE

A deserter from the Sixth regiment was killed in the same locality.

Camp of the Seventh Cavalry, Near O'Fallon's Creek, August 27, 1876, Via Bismarck, Sept. 4.

Crook started yesterday with his command for Glendive Creek, while Gibbon with the greater part of Terry's command, moved to a point on the Yellowstone River near O'Fallon's Creek. General Terry returned to Powder River with the train and the Sixth infantry in order to make arrangements for passing his whole command to the north bank of the river. THE INDIAN RETREAT.

Evidence that the Indians have already crossed the Yellowstone is accumulating, though no doubt some bands are still on the south bank.

THE BIOUX SIGNALLING WITH MIRRORS. During the march yesterday two Indians were seen on the bluff signalling their comrades by means of

looking glasses.

THE TROOPS CLOSELY WATCHED BY THE INDIAN SCOUTS We had scarcely quitted our camp on the Yellowstone when Indians were seen, evidently watching our movements. Our departure was notified by an immense signal fire.

GENERAL TERRY TO CROSS THE VELLOWSTONE In view of all these indications General Terry has resolved to cross the Yellowstone with his command with a view of placing himself between the Indiana who are on the banks of the Yellowstone and Fort

Peck. THE INDIAN TRAIL Their regular trail runs almost parallel to the Yel-

PREPARING TO TRAP THE REDSKINS

General Terry means to strike the Indian trail in the neighborhood of Mound Butte, he will then turn east, along the main trail, while Crook advances south along the bank with the intention of encircling the Indians and compelling them to fight.

BUNTING THE ENEMY. In case the combination fails General Terry will follow the Indian trail in whatever direction it may lead. It is thought it will lead in the direction of

THE DETAIL FOR WINTER QUARTERS. Orders have been received directing the cantonment of the Fifth infantry and a battalion of the Twenty. second regiment on the Yellowstone during the winter. One regiment of cavalry, not yet designated will also remain in winter quarters, probably Colonel Merritt's

The campaign is not to be prolonged beyond October 15, on account of the severity of the season, General Gibbon's old command will return to Mon-

tana at the discretion of General Terry. TERRY'S PORCE CROSSING THE TELLOWSTONE. The steamers Carroll and Yellowstone are now ferrying General Terry's column across the Yellowstone,

We will probably strike the Indian trail to-morrow. GENERAL TERRY AFTER THE INDIANS-HE IS TO FOLLOW THE SIGUX UNTIL HE STRIKES

ON NORTH BANK OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER, GENERAL TERRY'S HEADQUARTERS, AUGUST 27, VIA BISMARCK, Sept. 4, 1876. The troops have been crossed over without accident,

and will move in the morning. General Terry informs me that he will move almost due north along a creex which has no name, but which leads directly north, with the intention of striking the Indian trail, which runs across the head waters of Big Dry River. GENERAL TERRY'S PLAN OF ACTION.

If he finds indications of a considerable Indian force having passed west over the trail, he will follow it west or north by the Big Dry Creek by Fort Peck as it may lead in this case. He will refit from his wagon train at a point

on the trail east of Round Butte, and continue the

pursuit, notifying General Crook by courier of his

movements, with a view to co-operation. Colonel Ben-

ton is going East on recruiting duty. REPORTED DEATH OF SITTING BULL It is confidently asserted that Sitting Bull fell in the battle of Big Horn. His brother, it appears, came into Fort Berthold and gave a full account of his

death.

HE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RILLED BY CAPTAIN EROGIL From the description of the man who killed him Colonel Reno says it is certain he fell by the hand of Captain Keegh, under whom the last desperate fight was made, as shown by the disposition of his battalion,

which lay dead on the slope of a hill, drawn up in the shape of a V, as if in the act of resisting an effort to surround them

SITTING BULL'S BAND TRYING TO BEACH THE MISSOURI RIVER-GENERAL TERRY'S MOVE-MENT TO CUT THEM OFF.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4, 1876. A special to the Pioneer Press dated North bank of the Ye lowstone, August 27, via Bismarck, D. T., says the latest intelligence received concerning the move-ment of Indians leads to the belief that Sitting Bull's band of Unkpapas are trying to cross the Yellowstone and reach their proper hunting ground on the Dry Fork of the Missourt.

Acting on this belief, General Terry has divided the command, General Crook with his column moving eastward to the Little Missouri, following the trail leading from the Little Rosebud, while General Terry, with the Dakota column, has crossed the Yellowstone and marched north and east to cut off any partice moving toward Fort Peck.

THE INDIAN ATTACK ON THE STRAMER VELLOWSTONE. You will hear no end of extravagant stories about an attack on the steamer Yellowstone. On her late trip up the river she was fired on by a few Indians, probably a dozen, and one man was killed. Beyond this no harm was done, and the affair is quite destitute of significance.

The Fifth intantry and the battalien of the Twentysecond are designated as the infantry garrison of the new post to be built at the mouth of Tongue River; and the Lieuteuant General has directed that these troops be reseved from the marching column and set at work fitting themselves for the winter.

OPINIONS OF THE MILITARY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1876.
The Inter-Ocean's Bismorck special says:—The latest by a courier arriving to-day from the expedition is as

The general feeling among both officers and men is that the campaign has been and is likely to prove an immense wild goose chase. No Indians have been seen

THE BLACK HILLS.

MOVEMENT OF THE SIOUX COMMISSIONERS.

CHRYENNE, W. T., Sept. 4, 1876. The Slowx Commission left Fort Laramie this morning for Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, Captain Eagan's company, of the Third cavalry, escorting

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE. The Black Hills telegraph line is finished to a point fifteen miles this side of Hot Creek. Communication with Custer City will be opened about the end of this month.

GOLD. The coach last night brought in over 1,000 ounces of

SCARCITY OF WATER. Several gulches are not being worked on account of a scarcity of water.

Destwood and Whitewood creeks still have sufficient water for mining purposes. No quartz mill has arrived as yet at Deadwood, although two are now en route, one of which left here s

week ago. A FATAL ACCIDENT. A man named Nicholson was killed in the mines as Rock Springs to-day by falling rock.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4, 1876. The total number of interments here to-day were

seventeen: of yellow fever, ten.

YELLOW FEVER.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT. Commodore Vanderbilt was not as well yesterday as on Sunday. During the earlier part of the day he was very restless and, while free from severe pain, was unable to sleep. In the afternoon he had a short con-versation with Dr. Deems, and toward evening was slightly better, and at a quarter past ten P. M. was sleeping.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Chester W. Chapin and ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; John T. Raymond, the come-Fifth Avenue Hotel, John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, is at the New York Hotel. Dr. M. W. C. Gori, Centennial Commissioner for the Netherlands, and Dr. Guido Goldschmidt, of the Austrian Centennial Commission, are at the Hoffman House. General John McNeil, of St. Louis, is at the Alpemario Hotel. Judge James G. Day, of the Supreme Court of lows, is at the Union Square Hotel. Senator Timoleon Dupuy, of Haysi, and J. H. Devereux, receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, are at the St. Nicholas Rotel. P. C. Lascelles, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Assemblyman George West,

of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel. SCHOOL SUITS, large stock, at greatly reduced prices,

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world," says the New York Graphia. HHOR

> DAILY AND SUNDAY, POR THREE CENTS.

The reduction in the price of THE WORLD from four cents to three will have to be followed by all the other morning papers. THE WORLD is too good a paper to be permitted to occupy this field alone. Aside from its politics, which we are obliged to detest, but which are presented in the least offensive form, it is a paper that must commend itself to every person of taste. Its literary ability is conceded, its managemet as a newspaper admirable, and its selected miscellany the most commendable, says the New York Commercial Advertiser

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